(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平9-105747

(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)4月22日

| (51) Int.Cl. ⁸ | | 識別記号 | 庁内整理番号 | FΙ | | | 技術表示箇所 |
|---------------------------|--------|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| G01N | 33/493 | | | G 0 1 N | 33/493 | В | |
| | 21/78 | | | | 21/78 | Α | |
| | 31/22 | 121 | | | 31/22 | 1 2 1 M | |
| | 33/52 | | | | 33/52 | В | |
| | | | | | | | |

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 書面 (全 4 頁)

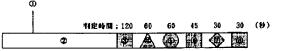
| | | 審查請求 | 未請求 請求項の数2 善面 (全 4 貝) | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------|--|--|--|
| (21)出願番号 | 特顧平7-297936 | (71)出願人 | 000141897 株式会社京都第一科学 | | |
| (22)出顧日 | 平成7年(1995)10月9日 | | 京都府京都市南区東九条西明田町57番地 | | |
| | | (72)発明者 | 山本 博司 京都府京都市南区東九条西明田町57番地 株式会社京都第一科学内 | | |
| | | (72)発明者 | 野田 雄一郎 京都府京都市南区東九条西明田町57番地 株式会社京都第一科学内 | | |
| | | | | | |

(54) 【発明の名称】 多項目尿試験紙

(57)【要約】 (修正有)

【課題】 支持体と該支持体上に設けられた複数の検出 部位を有し、該検出部位の色変化を色見本と比較して目 視で判定するための尿試験紙において、検出部位と該検 出部位に対応する見本との対応関係を明確にし、熟練度 合いにかかわらず「似た呈色の検出部位を間違える」や 「同じ判定時間の検出部位を間違える」といった人為的 ミスを防ぐ。

【解決手段】 検出部位③~⑦のうち全部又は一部の形状を互いに異なるものにする。また、目的の検出部位③~⑦に相当する色見本の記載を、目的の検出部位③~⑦と同じ形状にする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 支持体と該支持体上に設けられた複数の 検出部位を有し、該検出部位の色変化を色見本と比較し て目視で判定するための多項目尿試験紙であって、該検 出部位のうち全部又は一部の形状が互いに異なるもので ある多項目尿試験紙。

1

【請求項2】 目的の検出部位に相当する色見本の記載が、目的の検出部位と同じ形状をなす、特許請求の範囲第1項に記載の多項目尿試験紙。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は尿検査に用いられ、 その検査結果を人間が目視で読み取って判定する尿試験 紙に関する。特に、分析対象物が複数個ある場合で使用 される多項目尿試験紙に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】臨床検査における、尿検査に代表される各種液体試料の初期診断情報としてのスクリーニング検査や集団検診等の現場では、乾式の尿試験紙を用いて検査を簡便に行う、所謂ディップ・アンド・リード方式が20主流である。ディップ・アンド・リード方式とは、コップに入れた被検査尿に尿試験紙を浸した後に引き上げて、試験紙上の検出部位の呈色応答を目視で読み取り、予め別に用意されている標準色調表(色見本)とを目で見て対比することにより分析結果を判定するという方式である。

【0003】ここで使用される尿試験紙の外観は、プラスチックまたは紙の短冊状の支持体上に、分析対象に対応した各種の試薬を含浸させた戸紙などを方形に裁断した検出部位を1つ又は2つ以上設置したものが一般的である(図1参照)。検出部位は、液体試料中の分析対象物との反応により呈色反応といった目視で判断可能な応答を示す。

【0004】この種の目視尿検査は、古くから実用化され普及している。それゆえ測定項目の数も日々増加しており、PH、グルコース、蛋白、ビリルビン、ケトン体、潜血、ウロビリノーゲンなどの項目に加えて、亜硝酸塩、白血球、比重、アスコルビン酸などの測定項目が次々と実用化されている。よって、今では1つの分析器具で10項目以上の検査ができる多項目尿試験紙も実用40化されている。

【0005】尿試験紙を使用する際に同時に使用される 色見本には、図2のように測定項目名と数段階の標準色 と、それに対応する濃度が記されている。尿試験紙上の 検出部位の順序と、色見本の項目の順序は一致している ので、尿試験紙の先端を色見本に合わせると、各々の項 目における検出部位と色見本上の項目が隣接するように なっている。

【0006】複数の検出部位が設置されている尿試験紙において、その項目の組み合わせによっては同時に複数 50

項目を判定しなければならない場合もある。その場合、

順序も含めて検出部位の配置を覚えるにはかなりの熟練を要する上に、判定時間が同じために、誤って別の検出部の色見本と比較してしまったりする(例えば、判定時間30秒のビリルビンを、判定時間30秒のグルコース

の色見本と対比してしまう)恐れがあった。

【0007】尿試験紙における複数の検出部位は、その 判定時間の長短の順序で並んでいると観察しやすいため に、大抵の尿試験紙は判定時間の順序で検出部位が配置 2 されている。よって、反応結果の呈色が同色又は類似色 を示す検出部位がどうしても隣接してしまうことがあっ た。このように、同色又は類似色を示す検出部位が隣接 すると(例えばpH検出部位と蛋白検出部位は共に淡黄 緑色を示す)、尿試験紙を色見本に近づけて比色判定す る際に尿試験紙の配置が少しずれて、誤って隣の検出部 の色見本と比較してしまったりする(例えば、尿試験紙 の一端から数えて3番目の検出部と、正しくは4番目の 検出部と対比すべき色見本とを対比してしまう)恐れが あった。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】よって本発明の目的は、判定時間が同じ検出部位でも、また反応結果の呈色が同色又は類似色を示す検出部位が隣接しても、判定者が熟練を要せずとも見誤ることをなくすような尿試験紙を提供することにある。

[0009]

[0010]

【課題を解決する手段】上記目的を解決するためには、 複数の検出部位のうち全部又は一部の形状を互いに異な るものにした多項目尿試験紙を用いることで解決でき る。また、目的の検出部位に相当する色見本の記載を目 的の検出部位と同じ形状にしておくと、尿試験紙と色見 本を確実に比較できるために、より好ましい。

【発明の実施の形態】以下、添付図面に示す実施例に基づいて本発明の尿試験紙を詳細に説明する。

【0011】図1は従来の一般的な尿試験紙を示す平面図、図2は本発明にかかわる尿試験紙の一実施例を示す平面図である。図2では、判定時間が同一の複数の検出部位がある場合に、又は星色が同色又は類似色を示す検出部位が隣接する場合に、該検出部の形状を互いに異なるものにすることで、区別できるようにしたものである。図では60秒後に判定を行う項目が二つあるが、一方の検出部位は三角形に、他方は円形に加工してあるので、容易に区別できる。

【0012】図3は、本発明にかかわる尿試験紙と色見本を比較している図である。図3において、呈色が類似している項目であるpHと蛋白が、前者は円形,後者は三角形に加工してある。また、判定時間が一般的に似ている(約30秒)グルコースとビリルビンも、前者を四角形に,後者を菱形に加工してある。

3

【0013】図1と図2に示すように、尿試験紙①は一般的には板状支持体②と、その上に配列された検出部③~②とから構成される。板状支持体②はその一端が手で持ち易いように長くなっている。図1の尿試験紙①は板状支持体②の先端から一列に、例えば方形の検出部③~②が設置された構成となっている。図2の尿試験紙①は、全ての検出部が方形ではなく、該検出部の一部又は全部の形状が互いに異なる。

【0014】図3に示すように色見本側も尿試験紙の検出部位と同じ形状にしておくと、確実に比較することが 10でき、測定精度が向上する。もちろん、尿試験紙側だけで十分に検出部位どうしの区別ができるために、色見本側を尿試験紙の検出部位と同じ形状に無理にしておく必要はない。

【0015】検出部**3**~**0**は、検査目的に応じた所要量の試薬を紙類,布類,またはその他の繊維等よりなるマトリックス状の媒体に担持せしめた試験紙として構成される。複数項目尿検査用の分析用具の場合、前記試薬の種類はその検査項目によって異なる。例えば、尿中ブドウ糖検査であれば、グルコースオキシダーゼとベルオキ20シダーゼといった酵素と色源体が用いられ、尿中蛋白質検査であれば、緩衝剤とPH指示薬(例えばテトラブロモフェノールブルー等)が用いられる。これらは従来の尿試験紙と同じ組成で構わない。

【0016】検出部③~⑦の板状支持体②への設置方法は、分析用具①を尿等の被検査液に浸してから標準色調表等の見本と対比するまでの間、試験紙である検出部③~②を板状支持体②に固定し続けられる方法ならば何でも良く、例えば両面粘着テープにより接着させても良い。尚、検出部③~⑦の板上支持体②への設置方法は、

【図1】

試験紙検出部の接着に限らず、例えば板上支持体**②**の一部分に試薬を含有した液体を直接に塗布・乾燥する事によっても良い。この場合は、マトリックス状の媒体は不要となる。

【0017】板状支持体のは、例えばポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリスチレン、ポリエステル、ポリ塩化ビニル、ボリカーボネイト等のプラスチック材料及び紙の材料、またはそれら材料にアルミ等の金属薄層を蒸着したもので構成されるが、液体に浸されるという使用条件から考えて耐水性を有するもので構成されるのが望ましい。

[0018]

【発明の効果】以上詳述した様に、本発明を用いると検 出部位と該検出部位に対応する見本との対応関係が明確 になって、熟練度合いにかかわらず「似た呈色の検出部 位を間違える」や「同じ判定時間の検出部位を間違え る」といった人為的ミスを防ぐことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】は、従来の尿試験紙の平面図である。

【図2】は、本発明にかかわる尿試験紙の平面図である。

【図3】は、本発明にかかわる尿試験紙と色見本を比較 している図である。本発明にかかわる分析用具の実施態 様の各正面図である。

【符号の説明】

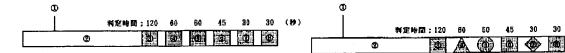
①; 尿試験紙(従来, 本発明ともに)

②;支持体(従来,本発明ともに)

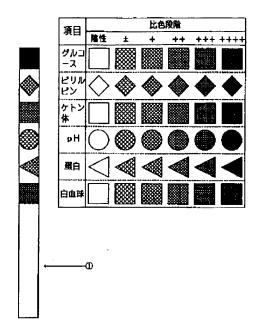
3~**7**; 検出部位 (以下余白)

.

【図2】



【図3】



DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09105747 A ... Page 1 of 1

PAT-NO:

JP409105747A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09105747 A

TITLE:

MULTIPLE ITEM URINE TEST PAPER

PUBN-DATE:

April 22, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

YAMAMOTO, HIROSHI NODA, YUICHIRO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KDK CORP N/A

APPL-NO:

JP07297936

APPL-DATE: October 9, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): G01N033/493, G01N021/78, G01N031/22, G01N033/52

ABSTRACT:

h

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make a detection result confirmable even by an unskilled person by making the forms of a plurality of detection parts on a support body entirely or partially different from each other.

SOLUTION: On a plate-like support body 2 for an urine test paper 1, detection parts 3-8 having a reagent according to inspection purpose carried by a medium such as paper or cloth are arranged in a row from the tip extended so as to be easily held. When a plurality of the detection parts having the same judgment time or the detection parts showing the same coloring or analogous colorings are present, the form of each part is mutually differed, for example, to be triangle or circle so as to be easily distriminatable. When the color sample side is also made into the same form, the comparison can be surely performed to improve the measuring precision. Thus, an artificial error can be prevented regardless of the degree of skillfulness of a user.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1997,JPO

f c che e

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The multi-item urine test paper with which it is the multi-item urine test paper for having at least two or more detecting elements prepared on a base material and this base material, and judging color change like this detecting element visually as compared with a color sample, and all differ from some configurations mutually in like this detecting element and which is a thing.

[Claim 2] The multi-item urine test paper given in the 1st term of a patent claim in which a publication of a color sample only equivalent to the target detecting element makes the same configuration as the target detecting element.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention is used for a urinalysis and relates to the urine test paper with which human being reads and judges the inspection result visually. It is related with the multi-item urine test paper used by the case where there are two or more analysis objects especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] So-called DIP - which inspects simple using the dry-type urine test paper, and - lead method are in use in sites in a clinical laboratory test represented by the urinalysis, such as screening inspection as initial diagnostic information of various liquid samples, and a mass screening. It is the method of judging an analysis result, by seeing and contrasting with DIP - and - lead method the standard color tone table (color sample) which pulls up after dipping the urine test paper in the inspected urine put into the cop, reads the coloration response like the detecting element on the test paper visually, and is prepared independently beforehand by the eye.

[0003] The appearance of the urine test paper used here has one or the common thing installed two or more at least in the detecting element which cut out rectangularly the filter paper to which impregnation of various kinds of reagents corresponding to the candidate for analysis was carried out on plastics or the base material of the shape of a strip of paper of paper (refer to drawing 1). A detecting element shows the response which can be judged by viewing called color reaction by the reaction with the analysis object in a liquid sample.

[0004] This kind of visual urinalysis is put in practical use for many years, and has spread. So, the number of parameters is also increasing every day and, in addition to the item of PH, a glucose, protein, a bilirubin, the ketone body, occult blood, urobilinogen, etc., parameters, such as a nitrite, a leucocyte, specific gravity, and an ascorbic acid, are put in practical use one after another. Therefore, now, the multi-item urine test paper which can perform inspection of ten items or more with one analyzer implement is also put in practical use.

[0005] At the color sample used for coincidence in case the urine test paper is used, a parameter name, several steps of standard colors, and the concentration corresponding to it are describing like <u>drawing 2</u>. Since the sequence like the detecting element on the urine test paper and the sequence of the item of a color sample are in agreement, if the tip of the urine test paper is doubled with a color sample, the item on a color sample adjoins the detecting element in each item.

[0006] In the urine test paper with which at least two or more detecting elements are installed, two or more items may have to be judged to coincidence depending on the combination of the item. In that case, there was a possibility (for example, the bilirubin for judgment time amount 30 seconds will be contrasted with the color sample of the glucose for judgment time amount 30 seconds) of requiring remarkable skill for memorizing the arrangement like a detecting element also including sequence, and comparing with the color sample of another detecting element accidentally upwards since judgment time amount is the same. [0007] Since it is it easy to observe to have located in a line two or more detecting elements which can be set to the urine test paper in order of the merits and demerits of the judgment time amount, as for most urine test papers, at least the detecting element is arranged in order of judgment time amount. Therefore, at least the detecting element the coloration of a reaction result indicates the same color or a similar color to be might adjoin inevitably. Thus, if at least the detecting element which shows the same color or a similar color adjoins (for example, both protein detecting elements indicate light yellowish green to be pH detecting element) In case the urine test paper is brought close to a color sample and a colorimetry judging is carried out, arrangement of the urine test paper shifts for a while, and compares with the color sample of the next detecting element accidentally (for example, it counts from the end of the urine test paper with the 3rd detecting element). There was a possibility of contrasting the color sample which should be correctly contrasted with the 4th detecting element.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the urine test paper which abolishes that a judgment person does not require skill but also mistakes ** even in the detecting element with the same judgment time amount even if at least the detecting element the coloration of a reaction result indicates the same color or a similar color to be adjoins.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned purpose, it is solvable by using the multi-item urine test paper which made all or some configurations a mutually different thing in like two or more detecting elements. Moreover, if a publication of a color sample only equivalent to the target detecting element is made into the same configuration as the target

detecting element, since the urine test paper can be certainly compared with a color sample, it is more desirable.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the urine test paper of this invention is explained to details based on the example shown in an accompanying drawing.

[0011] The plan in which <u>drawing 1</u> shows the conventional common urine test paper, and <u>drawing 2</u> are the plans showing one example of the urine test paper in connection with this invention. When at least the detecting element coloration indicates the same color or a similar color to be when there are at least two or more detecting elements with the same judgment time amount adjoins, it enables it to distinguish by making the configuration of this detecting element into a mutually different thing at <u>drawing 2</u>. Although there are two items which judge after 60 seconds by a diagram, since it is processed circularly, one detecting element can distinguish another side easily to a triangle.

[0012] <u>Drawing 3</u> is drawing which is comparing the urine test paper in connection with this invention with the color sample. In <u>drawing 3</u>, the former is processed into circular and pH and the protein which are the item to which coloration is similar have processed the latter into the triangle. Moreover, the former is processed into a quadrangle and the glucose and bilirubin which judgment time amount generally resembles (about 30 seconds) have also processed the latter into the rhombus.

[0013] As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, generally urine test paper ** consists of detecting-element **-**s arranged on it with tabular base material **. Tabular base material ** is long so that it may be easy to have the end by hand. Urine test paper ** of drawing 1 has the composition that rectangular detecting-element ** - ** were installed in the single tier from the tip of tabular base material **. In urine test paper ** of drawing 2, all detecting elements differ in the part or all the configurations of this detecting element instead of a rectangle mutually.

[0014] If the color sample side is also made into the same configuration as the detecting element of the urine test paper as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, it can compare certainly and the accuracy of measurement will improve. Of course, since distinction of comrades can fully do at least a detecting element only in a urine test paper side, it is not necessary to make a color sample side into the same configuration as the detecting element of the urine test paper at unreasonableness.

[0015] Detecting-element ** - ** are constituted as the test paper which made data medium of the shape of a matrix which consists of fiber of papers, cloth, or others etc. support the reagent of requirements according to the inspection purpose. In the case of the analysis tools for two or more item urinalyses, the class of said reagent changes with the inspection items. For example, if it is grape-sugar inspection in urine, enzymes and ******, such as glucose oxidase and a peroxidase, will be used, and if it is protein inspection in urine, a buffer and PH indicators (for example, tetra-bromophenol blue etc.) will be used. The same presentation as the conventional urine test paper is sufficient as these.

[0016] As long as the installation method to tabular base material [of detecting-element ** - **] ** is a method which continues being fixed to tabular base material **, anything, it may be good, for example, may paste up detecting-element ** which is the test paper - ** with a pressure sensitive adhesive double coated tape, after dipping analysis tools ** in inspected liquid, such as urine, until it contrasts with samples, such as a standard color tone table. In addition, the installation method to board top base material [of detecting-element ** - **] ** is good not only adhesion of a test paper detecting element but by applying and drying directly the liquid which contained the reagent for example, in a part of board top base material **. In this case, matrix-like data medium becomes unnecessary.

[0017] Although tabular base material ** is what vapor-deposited metal thin layers, such as aluminum, and is constituted by plastic material, such as polyethylene terephthalate, polystyrene, polyester, a polyvinyl chloride, and a polycarbonate, and the material of paper, or these materials, it is desirable to think from the service condition of being dipped in a liquid, to have a water resisting property, and to be constituted.

[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] Like, if this invention is used, the correspondence relation of the detecting element and the sample only corresponding to this detecting element which were explained in full detail above becomes clear, and "at least the detecting element of the similar coloration being mistaken" and the artificial mistake of "mistaking at least the detecting element of the same judgment time amount" can be prevented irrespective of a skillful degree.

[Translation done.]